

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. V.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 6, 1858.

NO. 211.

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN

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BUSINESS CARDS

HORN & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LYANDER HORN AND JAS. P. METCALFE,
have formed a partnership for the practice of law
and the collection of claims. The business entrusted
to them will receive prompt attention.

Offer the same as occupied by Judge Horn on St.
Clair street. (April 24, 1858.)

P. U. MAJOR.....J. H. JOHNSON,
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OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the circuit courts of the Fifth Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

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PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,
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particularly to the collection of debts in any part of
the State. All business confined to him will meet
with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office. (March 21, 1858.)

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

Office on St. Clair st., with J. W. L. Harlan.
REFERS TO:

Hon. W. A. Crittenden.....Frankfort, Ky.
Gov. J. W. Powell.....Frankfort, Ky.
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Mallard & Co., Louisville, Ky.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE west side of St. Clair street, near the
Branch Bank of Ky.; will practice at law in all
the courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.

JOHN RODMAN,
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Two doors North of the Court-house
Frankfort, Ky.

BEN. J. MONROE,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

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Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
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THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,

Disease of the Kidneys,

LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER & AGUE,

The various afflictions consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.

SUCH a lamentable Ailment of the Stomach, Colic, Indigestion, Constipation, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous and Rheumatic, and Neuralgic affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others affected a decided cure.

Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be
advised of their affairs, and in all cases kept advised
of their progress.

As having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and
friends in the law, he will be pleased to be fully informed of his duty has been performed.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, no 215 ff.

NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON.....JNO. S. CRUTCHER
KEENON & CRUTCHER,

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS &
HAMILTON, will continue to carry on the above
business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main
street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope
to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the public
patronage.

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BLISS & WEAVER,
MANUFACTURERS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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TRIMMINGS,

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495 Main street, between 3d and 4th,
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all kinds. Lime, Hardware, Com, Castor of Paris,
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SHOP ON ST. CLAIR STREET.

Opposite the Post Office.....FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Cisterns, Bath Tubs, and Cold Shower
Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash
Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put
in the most workman like manner.

COPPER, TIN and Sheet Iron Work

Sprouting and Guttering

Of all descriptions. Constantly on hand and large
assortment.

COOKING, PARLOR AND COAL STOVES,

Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, Pip-

es, etc. etc. All orders promptly attended to.

M & S

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THE YEOMAN.

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

S. I. M. MAJOR.....Editor.

THURSDAY - MAY 6.

FRANKFORT:

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
RANKIN R. REVILL,
OF OWEN.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!

We are requested to announce that there will be a Democratic Convention in this county to nominate a full ticket for county offices, to be held at the Court-house in Frankfort on the third Monday in May (next County Court-day). It is hoped there will be a full representation from each precinct.

Apr 20-td

WANTED.—Any one having a copy of the "Trial and Confession of Beauchamp," can find a purchaser for it by calling at this office.

Admission of Kansas.

The opposition are loudly proclaiming that the ENGLISH bill for the admission of Kansas offers a bribe in public lands, to induce the people to accept the Lecompton Constitution. Such is not the fact. It proposes to give the new State only about one-fourth the quantity of lands given by the ordinance which accompanied the Constitution. This is certainly a strange sort of way in which to bribe people!

Again, it is contended by the Black Republicans, that the friends of the Administration were inconsistent in voting for the unqualified admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, and afterward voting for the ENGLISH proposition. There is no inconsistency about it. Both the Senate bill and the ENGLISH bill admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution without submitting it to a vote of the people. Congress does not interfere with the question and direct that the Constitution shall be submitted, as the CRITTENDEN amendment provided. The Constitution having been regularly made and presented to Congress, neither the Senate nor ENGLISH bill make any provision for its submission to the people; and in this respect both bills maintain the vital principle of non-intervention by Congress, with questions relating to slavery in the Territories. It was very different, however, with the CARRICKEN bill, for which every Black Republican in Congress voted. That bill intervened and required the people again to vote on the question which the people of the Territory had already settled in their own way in the Lecompton Constitution. It moreover could, in a certain contingency, have required Congress to accept even the odious Topeka Constitution itself.

The ENGLISH bill simply reduces the amount of land bounty offered to Kansas, and, having changed the land ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, in this respect only, varied the terms upon which Kansas had asked admission into the Union. It was but fair and just, that the change in the terms thus made by Congress, should be submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. There was nothing obligatory on Congress to give the proposed new State an acre of land. She modestly asked, in her proposition accompanying her constitution, 23,582,160 acres, worth \$29,490,200. Congress concluded to disallow her claim, and accordingly the ENGLISH bill offers her about 29,000,000 of acres less, making a difference of about \$25,000,000.

The ENGLISH bill then follows a vote to be taken upon this change of terms—and if not accepted by the people makes the further condition that the rejection of the proposition of Congress shall be evidence that the people are not willing to come into the Union upon the terms proposed; and in that event, the bill further establishes the principle contained in QUIGMAN's resolution, which is that the people of the Territory shall not be admitted until it has a sufficient population to entitle it, according to the ratio of representation, to one representative in Congress.

If, on the other hand, the proposition embodied in ENGLISH's bill is accepted by the people of Kansas, the State is at once admitted, and it will follow that the people of Kansas after that event to determine for themselves as to future changes and alterations of their constitution, without outside interference from any quarter.

Upon the whole the ENGLISH bill suits us exactly, and if we were to follow the example of some of our opponents, we should be clapping our hands and halloing for ENGLISH and lauding him as the Great Pacifier. Mr. CRITTENDEN's friends had not got out of the woods before they had the mangle of the great CLAY upon him. His scheme proved a failure and the credit of compromising the question belongs to another. ENGLISH may be ridiculed by the opposition, but his plan of settling the Kansas difficulty proved successful, and whether he be a great man or not, or the great pacifier or not, or whether the mantle of Mr. CLAY or any other man living, or dead, rests on his shoulders or not, it matters not to the country.

Most DISTRESSING.—GRANNY MIDDLETON of the Shelly News is down upon the Louisville Courier and its correspondents with all the vindictive feebleness characteristic of that remarkable old lady. We condole with the Courier, and beg it to be comforted. The case might be much worse. The venerable old creature might be stobber the Courier and its correspondents with pride. Just think of that. If in the dispensations of Divine Providence, one gets into the mouth of that libel upon humanity, that compendium of mingled cowardice and malice; that epitome of all that is mean, low, lewd and loathsome, who disseminates his filth through the columns of the Shelly News; let him pray to be spit out again, lest he should be swallowed and share the fate of CAITIFENON.

FARMERS BANK.—On Monday the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
J. H. HANNA, T. D. CARNEAU, P. SWIGERT, J. HARLAN, A. C. KEENON, J. M. LANCASTER, E. H. WATSON.

At a meeting of the Board, J. H. HANNA was unanimously re-elected President.

EDWARD DESSLING, a subject of Prussia, (whom our readers will remember was arrested in that city upon a charge of forgery) has been discharged. The Herald says:

J. A. P. SWIGERT, Esq., an old citizen of Louisville, died on board steamer R. J. Ward, or her recent trip from New Orleans to Louisville.

SEEKING A LARGER PLACE FOR BUSINESS.—The Chicago papers say that George Peabody is about removing his banking house from London to Chicago.

For the Yeoman.
Come back, Stephen.

Mr. Editor.—We have been amused, as well as edified, by a hasty perusal of the "Report of the City Clerk" to the Mayor and City Council, which shows how things have been conducted in our model town for the past seven years. Every inhabitant of the city should give the document a careful, if not prayerful, consideration.

It seems that the city fathers have been dealing, on city account, in almost everything known to the catalogue of varieties, from hotel keeping to a mammoth scale, to the purchase and sale of *Stephen*, the dealing in liquors and lotteries, and the running of billiard tables. We were very much concerned to see what became of *Stephen*, after we saw his name figuring so conspicuously in the report. It seems that after having been shot, and clad and doctored for a while, he at last went into the City Treasury, and came out at the right place to liquidate a city debt. What enormous sums have been expended for liquors and cigars, for bread and meat and groceries, for furniture and tapestry, and above all, for building the elegant Capitol Hotel! It would make your head swim to look over the figures. We doubt if the Emperor Napoleon III, with all his gigantic imperial power, could set up hotel-keeping in France, at the public expense, without endangering the stability of his throne. Where, in all republican America, is an example to be found to compare with this wonderful feat of our city dials? They have built unto themselves an imperishable monument to perpetuate their famous deeds. There it stands, "grand gloomy and peculiar;" a sublime example of the wisdom of the peculiar, who devised it, and the submission of the people upon whom the burden is imposed.

The wonder only is, in looking over the long account, that no sums appear to have been expended for amusements for the people and the City governors. Why was it that no sapient head suggested the idea of establishing a circus or menagerie at the public cost and for the public benefit? The power which could build and equip a tavern, own *Stephen*, run lotteries and billiards and ball and bar rooms, could surely have purchased a few lions and monkeys, and equipped an equestrian troupe. Besides, there are very many useful things which our compleat rules have failed to perform, for which they should be held to account at the bar of public opinion. Why, in the name of reason, was that they did not set up a dry goods store, while they were providing spirits for the people? Why not a livery stable to go hand in hand with the tavern? Why not a grist and saw mill to furnish bread and lumber? But, above all, why not erect a grand temple in which to worship the Almighty, at the public expense? But we are extending this article beyond its intended limits. Our main object is to call attention to the report of the city clerk which has just fallen under our eye. Let every citizen inspect it, and those who have heretofore been prominent in calling forth the report carefully digest it; and then if deemed necessary let a public meeting of the citizens be called to take the matter into consideration and determine what is proper to be done under the circumstances.

Ought not the people to say to the extraordinary powers which their rulers seem to possess, in the expressive language of the old song, "*Come back, Stephen!*" The Kansas question is settled, and it is now high time that the people of our little city were looking into their own municipal affairs.

CITIZENS.

(For the Yeoman, At a meeting of the Anderson bar and officers of the court, on Monday, April 26th, 1858, A. BARRETT, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thos. H. Hanks, appointed Secretary.

The occasion of the meeting, to-wit: the late death of DANBOARD W. KAVANAUGH, Esq., a member of the bar, being announced by the chairman, on motion of J. F. WILLS, a Committee consisting of J. F. WILLS, W. W. PENNY and MARION TAYLOR, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after retiring, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it pleased God to remove from us by death, our friend and brother, Dandridge W. Kavanaugh, therefore,

Resolved, That while bowing with submission to the appointments and chastening visitations of an all wise God, we avail ourselves of the present occasion, to express our profound regard for the memory of our deceased friend. True, sincere and honest, as a Christian, a friend and a citizen, and in all the departments of life.

Resolved, That in his death the legal profession, his relatives, his friends and the community, have sustained a great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in view of the bright prospects before him, and apparently within his reach, from a period of which he has at so early a period of life been severed, our deepest sympathies have been elicited for him, his bereaved widow and child, his aged mother, and his surviving relatives.

Resolved, That as a further testimonial of regard, Thos. H. Hanks be appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the Anderson Circuit Court, with a request that they be entered on the record, and to furnish copies to his widow and mother.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward copies for publication, to the Louisville Courier, Frankfort *Yeoman* and Harrodsburg Transcript.

A. BARRETT, CH'N.
THOS. H. HANKS, Sec'y.

On presentation of the above resolutions, (O. S. Posnos presiding *pro tem.*) it is ordered that the same be made of record, and on motion of W. W. PENNY, Esq., it is further ordered that this Court do now adjourn until to-morrow morning.

THOS. H. HANKS, Clerk.

N. B. STONE, Pres't.

J. E. HAYES, Sec'y.

HON. H. C. BURNETT.

Among the able speeches made in Congress in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, there is none in our opinion, more able than the one delivered by Hon. Henry C. Burnett, our member from this district. The Washington Star, in speaking of his and other speeches, says:

"We know of no more effective speeches delivered in the House hall upon the current absorbing topic than those of Messrs. Phillips, of Pa., Dandridge, of Ala., and Burnett, of Ky., each of whom duly made his mark in them upon the political history of the times."

The last Bowing Green Standard has Hon. H. C. Burnett's name at its mast head for Governor in 1859. The editor says:

"We had the opportunity, while on a recent visit to Washington, of ascertaining the fact that no District in Kentucky or any other State, has a more efficient, energetic, and faithful representative than the old glorious First, in the person of Henry C. Burnett. And, in looking around as for a standard bearer for 1859, we know of no one who would be more acceptable to the Democracy of the State for Governor than Henry Burnett; and we have this day raised, at the head of our candidates' column, his name as our first choice for Governor in 1859."

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[For the Yeoman.

TO VIOLA.

The soul of love is in her eye.
It sparkles like the morning gleam,
A diamond star in glowing sky;
A crystal pearl in liquid stream.

Her tuneful voice, how soft and sweet!
Her smile is like the light of day—
And what ethereal visions fleet,
Pasing, passing, so fast away.

The air is coined in fairy tune,
A subtle wine excites my brain,
I glisten in the silver moon,
My blood leaps wild in ev'ry vein.

A fancy in a poet's brain,
A feeling in a lover's heart,
A measure in the harper's strain,
My life is each of each a part.

My soul bursts from its bounds of clay,
In magic dream, in trance of bliss;
On wings of love I sweep away
In faith of pure world than this.

That matchless brow, which all adore,
Is hallow now, and hushed her breath—
That noble heart will bear no more,
Her gentle eyes are closed in death.

Breathe soft ye airs, and you, ye streams,
Flow gently on in circling wreath,
Where flowers bloom in tearful gleams,
Wher winds are sobbing round her grave.

Bring amaranth and lilacs blue,
Color and emblem of the skies,
And o'er them weep love-tears for dew,
The white streamers in Paradise.

GEO. J. SUMMERS.

MOBILE, ALA.

CONGRESSIONAL

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

SENATE.

The morning hour was occupied in a discussion on the motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, to appropriate \$55,000 for the purpose of finishing the channel or St. Clair Flats. The debate assumed somewhat of a party-color, the Republicans wishing to make it a test vote on the question of internal improvements.

A substitute directed the Committee of Commerce to report on the expediency of making appropriations sufficient to preserve from decay the river and harbor works already commenced, was finally agreed to—yeas 23, nays 22.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would, tomorrow, introduce a bill asking a special appropriation of fifty-five thousand dollars to complete the work at St. Clair Flats.

"The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to some items, but the bill was finally passed without amendment—yeas 26, nays 9.

Nays—Broderick, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Harlan, King, Pugh, Trumbull and Wade.
The bill appropriates over \$1,250,000.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, a resolution was adopted fixing the daily hour of meeting of the House on and after Wednesday at 11 o'clock instead of 12.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, gave notice at 1 o'clock to-morrow he would move to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, Wednesday and Thursday of next week were set apart for Territorial business.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution prohibiting the public lands from exposure to sale under the proclamation of the President until the same are surveyed and the returns filed in the land office for ten years.

Mr. Clement, of Virginia, objected.

Mr. Grow moved a suspension of debates. Rejected—yeas 74, nays 78.

Mr. Letcher of Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution that during the daylight session the debates in Committee of the Whole shall be confined to the bill under consideration, and that the evening session may be held when the majority of the committee desire them for general debate.

An objection was made and the House refused to suspend the rules. The vote stood—yeas 91, nays 57, and the motion requiring two-thirds was lost.

On motion of J. Glancy Jones, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government.

A message from the President was received, accompanied by four printed bundles of manuscript, which were pinned up in the center aisle.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, facetiously observed, from their bulk that they must involve the safety and perpetuity of the country. [Laughter.]

Much anxiety was expressed to know their contents. The committee rose and the message was read, by which it appeared that the documents contained a copy of the correspondence relative to Indian affairs in Washington, Oregon and California.

Mr. Morgan said that five clerks were employed nine months in copying it, and there was no necessity to print it.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, remarked that the War department had yet to reply to the resolution which called forth these momentous documents from the interior Department.

The House, after various suggestions, laid the documents on the table, and refused, by a large vote, to print.

The consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was resumed. The proceedings were dull. There was a thin attendance of members.

Adjourned.

Rankin R. Revill in Trigg County.

Mr. Revill the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, addressed the citizens this county on Friday and Saturday last, at three different points, Roaring Springs, Cadiz and Canton. He met large audiences at every point, all anxious to see and hear the man that succeeded in getting the nomination over their gifted fellow citizen Maj. A. S. Dabney. He made a very happy impression in Trigg county. Some paper speaking of his speech justly says: He traced very graphically the history of the Democratic party from the days of Jefferson, showing that to it the country was indebted for the vast and valuable acquisitions of territory; for the overthrow of the national bank; for the defeat of the system of internal improvements by the general government, for many and in fact nearly all, of the great measures which have advanced our nation in glory, dominion, and power. He showed that Democracy had withstood all other parties—first the Federal, then the Whig, the Free-soil, and Know Nothing. He justly concluded there must be virtue and truth in the principles of that party which had accomplished so much.

He reviewed the compromise measures of 1850, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, showed up the position of the Know Nothing party on the latter question, and their present attitude toward Leecompton, establishing conclusively the sympathies of their leaders with abolitionism and their persistent and consistent opposition to Southern rights.

Though making no high pretensions as an orator, he made an argument in favor of Democracy which was unanswerable. It was plain and unvarnished, free from the mereities of high-flown oration, which Rix Raz's orations are noted, but logical, concise and convincing.

He made a most favorable impression here. He is social and amiable. He has the look of a business man. His face is good certificate of his qualification for the office for which he is a candidate. His manners indicate industry and method.

He will carry Trigg by an increased majority over the vote for Treasurer last year. His majority in the State we predict will be from 15,000 to 30,000.—Southern Yeoman.

LTHE case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard J. Hardesty, indicted for the murder of Washington Grubbs, was tried at the late Spring term of the Boone Circuit Court, which was held at Burlington during last week—Judge E. F. Nutall presiding. The most intense interest was manifested in the result of the trial, which lasted during three days; and the opinion and sympathies of the public seemed to preponderate decidedly in favor of the prisoner.

The offence with which the prisoner was charged, was committed at Beaver, Boone county, on the 30th of January last. The public had already been apprised of the causes which led to it. It appeared from the evidence that on the day above mentioned the prisoner had gone to Beaver, probably on business; and was, just before the difficulty happened, seated in a store in the village. The deceased Washington Grubbs, rode up to call on one across the street, to come over, and was preparing to dismount by throwing the reins of his bridle over a post adjacent to the store. Hearing the voice of Grubbs without, Hardesty immediately arose and went out, placing his right hand, as one witness testified, in his pocket and partly drawing a pistol or knife therefrom, as he went through the door. He then turned and walked on the platform in front of the store towards the deceased; and when but a few feet from deceased asked him, "Wash, what are you going to do about that?" or words to that import, and almost immediately fired with a revolver, the ball taking effect in the left breast of deceased, just above the nipple.

On witness testified that Grubbs drew a pistol from his pocket on being addressed by Hardesty, and before Hardesty fired; another that he, Grubbs, drew no pistol when he wheeled his horse and retreated, when Hardesty again fired. Deceased rode a few paces down the road, then wheeled his horse to return, but reeled and fell from the horse, and was in a few minutes a corpse. He did not speak after the shooting.

A pistol (Allen revolver) belonging to the deceased, and loaded with bird shot, was found on the ground a few paces from the spot where the shooting took place.

It was proved by the testimony of several witnesses that threats had been made by deceased against Hardesty; such as "if I daunted Hardesty crossed his path he would kill him," and "that he had the tools to do it." These threats were communicated to the prisoner, who, as was proved, for the first time armed himself therewith. Deceased was also proved to have been practicing shooting fire-arms in the hearing of the prisoner.

Such, in the main, was the evidence. The case was elaborately argued to the jury, in behalf of the Commonwealth by Mr. Major, Prosecuting Attorney, and by Messrs. Richardson of Covington, and O'Hara, of Williamson. The defense was ably conducted by Messrs. Pryor & Menzies, of Covington, Jas. Corbin, of Boone, and Nathaniel Wolf, of Louisville.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to some items, but the bill was finally passed without amendment—yeas 26, nays 9.

Nays—Broderick, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Harlan, King, Pugh, Trumbull and Wade.

The bill appropriates over \$1,250,000.

Adjourned.

Public Speaking.

RANKIN R. REVILL, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places: Bell's Mines, Union co.; Monday, May 10. Morganfield, Union co.; Tuesday, May 11. Henderson, Henderson co.; Thursday, May 13. Pool's Store, Henderson co.; Friday, May 14. Madisonville, Hopkins co.; Saturday, May 15. Greenville, Muhlenburg co.; Monday, May 17. Hartford, Ohio co.; Tuesday, May 18. Calhoun, McLean co.; Wednesday, May 19. Owensboro, Daviess co.; Thursday, May 20. Hawesville, Hancock co.; Friday, May 21. Hardinsburg, Breckinridge co.; Saturday, May 22. Jeffersontown, Jefferson co.; Tuesday, May 25. LaGrange, Oldham co.; Wednesday, May 26. Bedford, Trimble co.; Thursday, May 27. Carrollton, Carroll co.; Friday, May 28.

Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate is invited to meet Mr. Revill at the above appointments.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post office at Frankfort Ky., on the 30th day of April 1858.

Ahern, Mrs. Julia L'Argevin, S. B. Alton, Robt. D. Myers, Col. James Burton, Jas. T. Misail, Green Buland, T. A. Morrell, John A. L. Browder, Robt 2 Crawford, Oliver Moreau, Thomas Crotcher, Miss Morel, John W. Clark, Henry Morris, William Cameron, Donald Morel, John L. P. Carson, Jim W. Cox, T. W. Calvert, John Morel, Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, Miss Samuel Duke, William Morel, Merrilla E. Evans, Thomas 2 Edwards, Geo. T. Feinstein, Mrs. Edward Read, Thomas A. Feareld, Walter 0. Ferguson, A. W. Folger, Mrs. E. G. Fleming, Geo. S. Ferrell, E. C. Gillis, W. C. Hugley, Mrs. Juliet S. Holloman, C. H. Read, Mrs. Martha J. Reade, Mrs. Martha J. Strange, H. K. 2 Sparks, Mr. Samuel, R. G. 2 Scott, Thomas Sr. Sharpe, Mrs. Fanny Shaw, James Sander, William Holloman, Mrs. Mary E. Hudson, Patrick Hall, James W. Hubbard, Davis Hopper, John Hampden, Mrs. Virginia Stone & May Hendricks, Mrs. E. 2 Haygood, Sergt. C. L. Taylor, H. 3 Huey, James R. Thomas, J. D. Headley, J. D. Turner, William Hulker, John Talbot, A. H. Hanly, Miss Easter Vincent, Mad. Julia Johnson, Charles Wein, William Jones, Mrs. Susan Mary Ann Jones, A. J. Wodell, John Jones, Mrs. Susan E. Loud, John MISCELLANEOUS.

J. L. S.—2. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are Advertised.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

Letter from Texas.
The steamship Mexico, Capt. John Y. Lawless, from Indiana and Galveston, arrived this morning at New Orleans, April 24th.
By this arrival we have Galveston papers to the 21st inst., five days later than we previously had. The Trinity river is reported up and out of its banks. Very little cotton is up the landings.

Dr. Rayall furnished the Galveston Citizen a brief, notice of the "mid valances" found in Freesonia; and some of the neighboring counties.

On a small stream, which he crossed, there were a large number of mounds, rising two or three feet above the surface, and from three to eight feet in diameter. From the center of the mounds, soft mud, about the consistency of butter, rises, running slowly over the sides, and indurating in dry weather so as to increase the elevation of the mound. Poles may be thrust tell or twelve feet into the springs. These mud imitations of Vesuvius are most active in the spring, or in rainy seasons. In the fall, and in dry weather, they are all saline, and the early settlers occasionally made salt from the waters. A gas is emitted with the mud, and the mounds have the appearance when in full activity, of so many pots boiling over subterranean fires. A little superstitious fancy might make a marvelously then.

The ninth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Texas commenced in Houston on the 15th inst. The Rev. Sullivan H. Weston was elected Bishop of the Diocese. He is spoken of as a gentleman of superior talents, a native of South Carolina, and at present pastor of St. John's church New York.

Bonham, in Fannin county, is now a city, and H. H. Hoffer is its first mayor.

The Galveston Citizen, of the 19th, has the following paragraph:

The schooner Howard, Capt. Holbrook, arrived at Galveston yesterday—having been sent by the underwriters in search of the wreck of the schooner Sarah Bartlett, reported by us a short time since. It is stated that she had about \$40,000 in specie on board, secured in such a way as to render it almost certain that it is still contained in the wreck, which is supposed to be still drifting about the Gulf, as it has been seen since reported by.

The Huntsville Item says that on the 9th inst., one of the guards of the Penitentiary while carelessly handling his gun, discharged the contents into his heart, producing almost instant death. His name was David A. Mills.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVES WITHOUT EATING.

We have published several letters respecting this extraordinary case of suffering; they are important to scientific men, and painfully interesting to all.

The following is written by Rev. S. P. Williams to the Christian Advocate.

Mr. Hayes is not yet dead. I have seen her twice and, after reading all that has appeared in the Advocate in regard to her, venture to communicate a few thoughts upon her case.

Before she passed into this peculiar and afflictive condition, her health was for some length of time extremely poor. She ate but little, and little, and at intervals, and occasioned a considerable amount of suffering; sometimes it threw her into spasms. For nearly a year before she ceased to take refreshments altogether, she lived wholly, or nearly so, upon the juice of dried raspberries, until that became source of suffering. Then, for a time she took occasionally a small quantity of cold water; and it is now nearly a year since she swallowed any liquid, to the knowledge of any one. Indeed I have no doubt that a teaspoonful of liquid put into her mouth would be the occasion of her death, unless the spasmodic action of her throat should expel it. Any person to see her ten minutes must be satisfied that there is no deception in her case. Her nourishment is wholly from the atmosphere. The last nutrient, indeed the last swallow of water she was known to take, was in the last of June, 1857. The last time she was known to be conscious was late December. When she comes out of these long spasms she seems to cry for a moment, like an infant in distress. At such times her husband thinks she may be conscious. It is most distressing to hear it. She is not above the ordinary laws of disease. She has recently had a thorough case of the mumps, precisely as others have them. Her nails upon her fingers, like her hair, do not grow at all.

Gov. Walker on the Conference Bill.

Gov. Walker, in his recent letter to Messrs.

Cox and Lawrence, says that the conference Kansas bill as interpreted by him was in precise

conformity with his views and course, not only in

Kansas but since his return, and in following

the path where duty and conscience bid him he must support it. He adds the odious Leecompton consti-

tution, torn in fraud and baptised in perjury, will be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the people result the trials of his interpretation. This bill does in fact nullify the constitution to popular suffrage for ratification or rejection, which is all he had required. No formidable effort will ever be again made to withdraw from the people of Indiana a vote for or against the ratification or rejection of the State constitution, and the oligarchical doctrine of constitutional sovereignty will be abandoned.

about 150 of which is in cultivation, the balance well tilled and tended by the hands of the very best quality. The soil is good, most of it ear land, and all growing fine Blue Grass.

The place is well watered, and has never failing Springs convenient to the dwelling.

Shelbyville and Lawrence.

DAILY STAGE LINE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

L. & F. RAIL ROAD.

I DESIRE to sell the farm on which I now reside in Franklin county, on Main Street, about one mile from Hardinsburg, and about a hundred yards from the Hardinsburg Turnpike road. It contains about

220 ACRES.

about 150 of which is in cultivation, the balance well

tilled and tended by the hands of the very best quality.

The soil is good, most of it ear land, and all growing fine Blue Grass.

The place is well watered, and has never failing Springs convenient to the dwelling.

FARM FOR SALE!

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced

the business of

Fashionable Tailoring.

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Messrs.

Franklin & Keens Drug Store. He respectfully requests that all persons who are desirous of having fine Blue Grass.

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March 11-12

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DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY,

FEVER AND AGUE, ASTHMA, IN-

CIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH & OLD AGE.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

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A FEW physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted about the new treatment, at night, in every state and symptom of disease. The treatment thus adopted is the result of twenty years extensive and successful practice in Europe and America.

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Mr. AMOS & SON take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a new and improved instrument for the cure of the diseases. It has been tested to a test of the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, New York, etc., and it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, etc., without any of the general organs, caused in the body by any disease.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instruments, pledge themselves in any instance where it may prove unsafe to use them, to make good the difference which will be refunded by returning the instrument in full.

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THE AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY, having disposed of a sufficient number of shares to warrant an early distribution of their land, now offer to the public the remaining unsold shares, and take pleasure in announcing, that the Homestead Act of the U. S. Congress authorizes the sale of choice land situated in the counties of Winnebago, Marquette, Winona, Oconto, Portage, Marathon, Chippewa, St. Croix and Polk, State of Wisconsin, to be distributed, unreserved, in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the schools and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory report of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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